WESTERN RECORDER.

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COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

ON PRAYER.

"Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss."

MR. EDITOR--Without stopping to inquire very critically into the original import of the motto here selected, may I not presume to query whether such acting amiss is not peculiarly prevalent among professing Christians, at the present time? One thing is certain; there is much asking without receiving. Another thing is equally so; that those who ask aright for blessings, which God has promised to give, shall inevitably receive them.

I do not intend to bring forward any disputable point for discussion. All will admit, that God has promised, for instance, to give the Holy Spirit to those who ask him. See Matthew vii, 7—13, and Luke xi, 5—13. He condescends also to say, that he will give "*good things*" to those who ask him; thus giving the promise a wider extension. He even reasons against our unbelief by the most affecting interrogations, as if to remove every possibility of doubt about our receiving the *good* things that we ask for. As if he had said to earthly parents—I appeal to your own readiness to give to your children. What is your method of procedure? When they ask for bread, will you give them a stone? When they ask for fish, will you give them a serpent? When they ask for an egg, will you give them a scorpion? If not, then never thing of imputing such conduct to me. "For if ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more shall your Father, which is in heaven, give good things to those that ask him." Here the comparison has all the force of a double antithesis, and that between the fallible worm of yesterday, and the immutable Sovereign of the Universe.

The promises of God are sure. Therefore, if we do not receive the things we ask for—the things being *good*, according to the sense of the text here referred to—then it is demonstrably certain, that when we do not receive such things for asking, it is because we ask amiss. "Let God be true, and every man a liar." Not one of his promises can ever fail, when the condition is fulfilled.

Now let us glance a moment at the subject matter of our petitions, and see if we cannot detect ourselves in asking amiss.

1st. We ask for humility. This is certainly a good thing; and we know that God is willing to grant it to us But if, while we daily ask for it, in never so *fervent a form* of prayer, we are daily decreasing in humility, then may we know assuredly, that in reference to this petition, we habitually ask amiss. Doubtless we shall find, under such circumstances, if we examine our hearts, that we are full of self-seeking in this petition. We desire humility, rather for the credit of possessing it, than from the pure love of conformity to God. This state of mind will shew itself, in the secret excuses and disguises which we resort to, almost involuntarily, when reflecting upon our short comings in duty; or it will be seen in the habit of estimating our own christian attainments by the standard of other Christians, rather than by that of the bible. The man who really desires humility, desires to think diminutively of himself, because he really is unworthy, and not because his christian attainments cannot appear to advantage without humility; nor yet merely because conscience accuses him of a defect of character. He pants for lowliness of mind, because of its suitableness in itself considered, and because he laments his want of conformity to God. The man who thus feels is already becoming humble; and though he perceives it not, God hears and answers his petition, while he is yet speaking. And the evidence that his prayer is answered, may be seen in the fact of his increasing watchfulness against the indulgence of a self-seeking spirit.

2d. We ask for the gift of repentance. This, also, is a good thing; but if, instead of realising this gift, we feel nothing but increasing hardness and insensibility, then we may know for certainty that we ask amiss. According to the very nature of repentance, we must be receiving it while we are asking, if we ask aright. What is repentance? Not any given quantity of a certain kind of feeling, unconnected with actual amendment. The man who truly desires the gift of repentance, desires at the same time actual amendment, and will immediately begin the work, and hence receive divine assistance. The very fact, that he does not thus reform, shows conclusively, that he does not, on the whole, desire to exercise true repentance. At least, he does not choose to prosecute the work just at that time. He may desire the comfort of thinking that he has repented, or he may have some faint desires of a prospective character; but none for the business of *present* repentance, unless he immediately sets about the work. Here the *fruit* of his desires shows whether they are real or imaginary, true or false. Show us the man who is truly repenting, and we shall see him manifest a disposition to give up every species of self-justification. He will offer no refined excuses or palliatives for sin, but will loathe the very idea of self-righteousness, in all its subtle forms, wherever he can detect it. He will not interlard his confessions to his brethren with an apologetical why or wherefore, a but or an if, or point them to his *hindrances* in the divine life, that they may entertain a better opinion of him. Nor will he be offended at the admonitions of his brethren. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend."

3d. "We pray, Lord, increase our faith." So prayed the disciples of old. But do we comply with the means of God's appointment? If not, then we ask amiss. Faith is greatly varied in its objects. Do we desire, with the eye of faith, to look into things unseen? Then we shall give ourselves up to the contemplation of such things, and be careful not to quench the Spirit by worldliness, sloth or neglect of duty. Do we desire to exercise stronger confidence in God? Then we shall, in the language of inspiration, feel after him, if happily we may find him. Faith cometh by hearing. We shall lend the listening ear, and the applying conscience We shall meditate on the dealings of God with his ancient saints, watch his glorious providence, and note his dealings with our own souls and the souls of others. Do we desire, like Israel of old, to wrestle with God, and prevail? Then we shall use every exertion to cultivate a spirit of prayer.—Otherwise we may be assured that we want strong faith, not so much on its own account, as in consideration of its supposed value, as a sort of purchase money. We want, in the first place, or suppose ourselves to want, some good thing at the hand of God; and we ask for strong faith, not chiefly because it is for his glory, but in consideration of the thing that we expect to procure by it. This is doubtless asking amiss.

Good works, are a necessary concomitant of faith. We never pray aright for the increase of the one, without being in the attitude of putting forth the other. This is an infallible rule.

4th. In seasons of trouble or affliction, we pray for deliverance, or for grace to help us in time of need. But troubles and afflictions do not "spring out of the ground." There is a need be, in the case. If, under such circumstances, we would offer acceptable prayer, we must say from the heart, "not my will, but thine, be done." We must cultivate a childlike submissive temper. We must search our hearts, review our actions, motives, desires, habits, and humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God Doing these things, we shall abound more and more in the graces of the Spirit. We shall thus find the desired help; and the trouble or affliction, we may be assured, will be removed the moment it ceases to be a "good thing" for us.

We are sometimes, indeed, overwhelmed for a season by the chastisements of God, and thrown into such darkness, as not to know our right hand from our left in spiritual things. Our heavenly Father, however, remembers we are but dust. He may listen to our cries, before they seem to us to assume any very definite character. Still we shall exercise filial fear and cultivate a submissive temper, if we are not on the whole praying amiss. "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him." "He will not always chide; neither will he keep his anger for ever." But how often, when praying about troubles and afflictions do we forget that they are chastisements from the hand of God! How often, too, do we make our sickness, or pain, or confinement, or perplexity, or embarrassment in business, a secret excuse for slighting the important privileges of the closet, instead of a motive for driving us nearer to God? In such circumstances, it is needless to say that we pray amiss. Alas, how much of this praying is there among Christians at the present time? No wonder that the clouds gather blackness over our heads.

5th. We pray for the forgiveness of our sins. This is a good thing; and if we fail to receive it, our prayers must be estimated accordingly. If we are truly penitent while praying, we are forgiven of course, though possibly we may not have the eye of faith to perceive it. "As far as the east is from the west, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us." But if we pray for forgiveness, while we have no relentings of heart, or no real purposes of amendment, our prayers are of course an abomination; they are contrary to God's declared condition of pardon. The humble penitent, too, exercises the temper of forgiveness in reference to every living creature. "While ye stand praying, forgive." "Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven." The very form of prayer which Christ taught his disciples, precludes the hope of God's forgiveness, except as we forgive those who trespass against us. This is a fearful consideration, when we remember how common a thing it is for *professed* Christians to indulge a spirit of bitterness towards each other. In view of this circumstance, one might almost exclaim—Who, then, shall be forgiven? Some will say—"I will forgive, but *I cannot forget* the injury." Others, who think they forgive, continue to treat their brother with coldness, as a *duty*, and this perhaps after he has confessed his fault. Others, still, are ready to "show a proper resentment," while they pretend to forgive; or they are found to speak evil, and to indulge hard thoughts and unkind feelings. All this is utterly inconsistent with the exercise of a forgiving temper; and no wonder the prayer for forgiveness is so seldom followed by a sweet sense of pardon.

A forgiving temper is a temper of kindness and conciliation. Look at the parable of the prodigal son, and see the forgiveness of our heavenly Father towards a returning penitent. Christian, is this the forgiveness which you exercise towards your once offending, but now relenting brother? Do you *run* to meet him, while he is yet a *great way off*, and clasp him as it were in the arms of your affection? If not, you will hope in vain for such forgiveness from God, in answer to your formal petitions! But suppose your brother has not repented, and is injuring you still, "while ye stand praying, forgive."—Look at Calvary for an example. Christ prayed even in behalf of his murderers—"Father, forgive them." Look at dying Stephen:—"Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." Look at Paul, in the midst of his persecuting countrymen. He had continual heaviness, and sorrow of heart, for what? Not for his own crimes, but for the salvation of his brethren and kindred, according to the flesh. His very soul seemed absorbed in the subject, though they were at the same time maliciously seeking his life. These are exemplifications of that forgiveness for which we are taught to pray. If we would be made the subjects of this forgiveness, we must exercise it towards others. Here there is no alternative. *Forgive us, as we forgive*, is the prescribed language of our petition. We may not hope for pardon, unless we fulfil this condition. O, it is a solemn thing to pray for forgiveness on such terms as these. Yet the terms are infinitely reasonable. They are prescribed by infinite goodness, infinite love, and accompanied by the seal of immutability. (*To be continued in our next.*)

INDIAN CLAIMS.

The following, though an article of some length, contains, comparatively in a small compass, one of the most methodical and consistent exhibitions of the Indian claims which we have yet seen. As the subject is likely to assume much importance during the present session of Congress, we would advise our readers carefully to preserve this article for the purpose of convenient reference. It will be seen that the statements it embraces have received the sanction of some of the first men in New-York. They are indeed so plain as to commend themselves to the common sense of every man:—

From the New-York Observer.

A BRIEF VIEW,

Of the present relations between the government and people of the United States and the Indians within our national limits.

In the various discussions, which have attracted public attention within a few months past, several important positions, on the subject of the rights and claims of the Indians, have been clearly and firmly established. At least, this is considered to be the case, by a large portion of the intelligent and reflecting men in the community. Among the positions thus established are the following; which, for the sake of precision and easy reference, are set down in regular numerical order:—

1. The American Indians, now living upon lands derived from their ancestors, and never alienated nor surrendered, have a perfect right to the continued and undisturbed possession of these lands.

2. Those Indian tribes and nations, which have remained under their own form of government, upon their own soil, and have never submitted themselves to the government of the whites, have a perfect right to retain their original form of government, or to alter it, according to their own views of convenience and propriety.

3. These rights of soil and of sovereignty are inherent in the Indians, till voluntarily surrendered by them; and cannot be taken away by compacts between communities of whites, to which compacts the Indians were not a party.

4. From the settlement of the English colonies in North America to the present day, the right of Indians to lands in their actual and peaceable possession, and to such form of government as they choose, has been admitted by the whites; though such admission is in no sense necessary to the perfect validity of the Indian title.

5. For one hundred and fifty years, innumerable treaties were made between the English colonists and the Indians, upon the basis of the Indians being independent nations, and having a perfect right to their country and their form of government.

6. During the revolutionary war, the United States, in their confederate character, made similar treaties, accompanied by the most solemn guaranty of territorial rights.

7. At the close of the revolutionary war, and before the adoption of the federal constitution, the United States, in their confederate character, made similar treaties with the Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws.

8. The state of Georgia, after the close of the revolutionary war, and before the adoption of the federal constitution, made similar treaties, on the same basis, with the Cherokees and Creeks.

9. By the constitution of the United States, the exclusive power of making treaties with the Indians was conferred on the general government; and in execution of this power, the faith of the nation has been many times pledged to the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and other Indian nations. In nearly all these treaties, the national and territorial rights of the Indians are guarantied to them, either expressly, or by implication.

10. The state of Georgia has, by numerous public acts, implicitly acquiesced in this exercise of the treaty-making power of the United States.

11. The laws of the United States, as well as treaties with the Indians, prohibit all persons, whether acting as individuals, or as agents of any state, encroaching upon territory secured to the Indians. By these laws severe penalties are inflicted upon offenders; and the execution of the laws on this subject, is especially confided to the President of the United States, who has the whole force of the country at his disposal for this purpose.

The positions here recited are deemed incontrovertible. It follows, therefore,

That the removal of any nation of Indians from the country by force, would be an instance of gross and cruel oppression:—

That all attempts to accomplish the removal of the Indians by bribery and fraud, by intimidation and threats, by withholding from them a knowledge of the strength of their cause, by practising upon their ignorance, and their fears, or by vexatious importunities, interpreted by them to mean nearly the same thing as a command; all such attempts are acts of oppression, and therefore entirely unjustifiable:—

That the United States are firmly bound by treaty to protect the Indians from force and encroachments on the part of a state; and a refusal thus to protect them would be equally an act of bad faith as a refusal to protect them against individuals; and

That the Cherokees have therefore the guaranty of the United States, solemnly and repeatedly given, as a security against encroachments from Georgia and the neighbouring states. By virtue of this guaranty, the Cherokees may rightfully demand, that the United States shall keep all intruders at a distance, from whatever quarter, or in whatever character, they may come. Thus secured and defended in the possession of their country, the Cherokees have a perfect right to retain that possession as long as they please. Such a retention of their country is no just cause of complaint or offence to any state, or to any individual. It is merely an exercise of natural rights, which rights have been not only acknowledged, but repeatedly and solemnly confirmed by the United States.

Although these principles are clear and incontrovertible, yet many persons feel an embarrassment, from considering the Cherokees *as living in the state of Georgia*. All this embarrassment may be removed at once, by bearing in mind that the Cherokee country is not in Georgia, in any sense affecting sovereignty, right of soil, or jurisdiction; nor will it rightfully become a part of Georgia, till the Cherokees have first ceded it to the United States. Whenever that event shall take place, it will immediately fall into the states of Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama; not by virtue of any compact to which the Cherokees have been a party, but in consequence of compacts now existing between these states and the United States. This matter is placed in a perfectly clear light, by the titles of various laws of Georgia, which have been enacted to dispose of lands obtained from the Creeks. Even so late as the year 1825, the following title is found in the statute book of Georgia, viz:—"An act to dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired by the United States, for the use of Georgia, of the Creek nation of Indians, by a treaty made and concluded at the Indian spring, on the 12th day of February, 1825." This act was approved by Governor Troup, on the 9th of June, the same year. The first section of the act begins thus:—"That the territory acquired of the Creek nation of Indians, by the United States, for the use of Georgia, as described in articles of a treaty entered into and concluded between commissioners on the part of the United States and the chiefs, head men and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians," &c.

These extracts give a fair account of the whole matter. If the *territory was acquired from the Creek nation*, it was manifestly the property of the Creek nation before it was thus acquired If it was *acquired by the United States*, and through the instrumentality of a treaty, it was because the treaty-making power is, by the federal constitution, vested exclusively in the United States, and because the Creeks, being a *nation*, could not dispose of their country in any other manner than *by treaty*. If it was acquired *for the use of Georgia*, it follows that Georgia had not the use of it previously. In fact, Georgia had never thought of legislating for the Indian country, till two or three years after the date of this law. According to the 11th article of the treaty of Holston, and to the laws of the United States regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes, the Cherokee country is no more under the jurisdiction of Georgia, that it is under the jurisdiction of Missouri or Pennsylvania; nor can it be under the jurisdiction of any state, or of the United States, till it shall have been surrendered to the United States by treaty. Let this supposed embarrassment, therefore, be finally dismissed.

Again, it is supposed, that the existence of a little separate community of Indians, living under their own laws, and surrounded by a community of whites, will be fraught with some great and undefined mischief. This supposed evil is set forth under learned and hard names. It is called *an anomaly*, an *imperium in imperio*, and by various other pedantic epithets. When the case is accurately examined, however, all the fog clears away, and nothing appears in the prospect but a little tract of country, full of civilised Indians, engaged in their lawful pursuits, neither molesting their neighbours, nor interrupting the general peace and prosperity

If the separate existence of the Indian tribes *were* an inconvenience to their neighbours, this would be but a slender reason for breaking down all the barriers of justice and good faith. Many a rich man has thought it very inconvenient, that he could not add a farm of his poor neighbour to his possessions. Many a powerful nation has felt it to be inconvenient to have a weak and dependent state in its neighbourhood, and has therefore forcibly joined the territory of such state to its own extensive domains. But this is done at the expense of honour and character, and is visited by the historian with his severest reprobation.

In the case before us the inconvenience is altogether imaginary. If the United States were examined, with a view to find a place where Indians could have a residence assigned them, so that they might be as little as possible in the way of the whites, not a single tract, capable of sustaining inhabitants, could be found more secluded than the present country of the Cherokees. It is in mountains, among the head waters of rivers diverging in all directions; and some parts of it are almost inaccessible. The Cherokees have ceded to the United States all their best land. Not a twentieth part of what remains is of a very good quality. More than half is utterly worthless. Perhaps three-tenths may produce moderate crops. The people of the United States have a free passage thro' the country, secured by treaty. What do they want more? If the Cherokee country were added to Georgia, the accession would be but a fraction joined to the remotest corner of that great state; a state now scarcely inferior in size to any state in the Union, except Virginia; a state having but six souls to a square mile, counting whites and blacks, and with a soil and climate capable of sustaining a hundred to a square mile with the greatest ease. There is no mighty inconvenience, therefore, in the arrangement of Providence, by which the Cherokees claimed a resting place on the land which God gave to their fathers.

And as to the learned chimera of *imperium in imperio*, it is, and always has been, one of the most common things in the world. The whole of modern Germany is nothing else but one specimen after another of *imperium in imperio*. Italy has an abundance of specimens also. As to our own country, we have governments within governments of all sizes, and for all purposes, from a school district to our federal union. And where can be the harm of letting a few of our red neighbours, on a small remnant of their own territory, exercise the rights which God has given them? They have not the power to injure us; and, if we treat them kindly and justly, they will not have the disposition.—They have not intruded upon our territory, nor encroached upon our rights. They only ask the privilege of living unmolested in the places where they were born, and in possession of those rights which we have acknowledged and guarantied.

There is one remaining topic, on which the minds of many benevolent men are hesitating; and that is, *whether the welfare of the Indians would not be promoted by a removal*. Though they have a right to remain where they are; though the whole power of the United States is pledged to defend them in their possessions; yet it is supposed by some, that they would act wisely, if they would yield to the pressure, quietly surrender their territory to the United States, and accept a new country beyond the Mississippi, with a new guaranty.

In support of this supposition, it is argued, that they can never remain quiet where they are; that they will always be infested by whites; and that the states, which lay claim to their territory, will persevere in measures to vex and annoy them.

Let us look a moment at this statement. Is it indeed true, that, in the very prime and vigour of our republican government, and with all our boasted reliance upon constitutions and laws, we cannot enforce as plain an act of Congress as is to be found in our national statute-book? Is it true, that while treaties are declared in the constitution to be the supreme law of the land, a whole volume of these supreme laws is to be at once avowedly and utterly disregarded? Is the Senate of the United States, that august body, as our newspapers have called it a thousand times, to march in solemn procession, and burn a volume of treaties? Are the archives of the state to be searched, and a hundred and fifty rolls, containing treaties with Indians, to be brought forth and consigned to the flames on capitol hill, in the presence of the representatives of the people, and all the dignitaries of our national government? When ambassadors from foreign nations inquire, *What is the cause of all this burning?* are we to say, "Forty years ago, President Washington and the Senate made treaties with the Indians, which have been repeated and confirmed by successive administrations. The treaties are plain, and the terms reasonable. But the Indians are weak, and their white neighbours will be lawless. The way to please these white neighbours is, therefore, to burn the treaties, and then call the Indians our dear children, and deal with them precisely as if no treaties had ever been made." Is this the answer to be given to the honest inquiries of intelligent foreigners? Are we to declare to mankind, that in our country, law is totally inadequate to answer the great end for which human laws are made, that is, the protection of the weak against the strong? And is this confession to be made without feeling and without shame? It cannot be. The people of the United States will never subject themselves to so foul a reproach. They will not knowingly affix to the character of a republican government, so indelible a stigma. Let it *not* be said, then, that the laws of the country cannot be executed. Let it never be admitted, that the faith of the nation must be violated, lest the government should come into collision with white intruders upon Indian lands; with intruders, whose character is admitted to be lawless; and who can be invested with power, in no other way than by tamely yielding to their acts of encroachment and aggression.

The laws can be executed with perfect ease. The Indians can be defended. The faith of the nation can be preserved. Let the President of the United States, whenever the Indians shall be threatened, issue his proclamation, describing the danger and asserting the majesty of the laws. Let him refer to the treaties and the acts of Congress, which his oath of office obliges him to enforce; let him recite the principal provisions of these treaties and acts, and declare, in the face of the world, that he shall execute the laws, and that he shall confidently rely upon the aid and co-operation of all good citizens; let him do this, and neither he, nor the country will be disappointed. Law will triumph, and oppression will hide its head.

But it may be supposed, after all, that it would be for the benefit of the Cherokees and other tribes to remove beyond the Mississippi, and there enjoy the advantages which are offered by the general government. These advantages are developed in a plan which has been some years before the American people, and which is in substance, as follows:—

Congress will set apart a tract of country of moderate dimensions, beyond Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, (principally west of the territory of Arkansas), and will guaranty it as the perpetual residence of Indians. Upon this tract of country shall be congregated numerous tribes, now residing in different states and territories. The land shall be divided among tribes and individuals, as Congress shall direct. The emigrants thus congregated, shall be governed by white rulers, till they are sufficiently amalgamated, instructed, and civilised, to be admitted to some share in the government of themselves. The United States will pay the expense of a removal; will furnish implements of agriculture, the mechanical arts, schools, and other means of civilisation. Intruders will be excluded; ardent spirits will never be permitted to pass the line of demarkation; good morals and regular habits will be promoted; and the Indians will rise rapidly in the scale of intelligence and virtue. This is the plan; and some good men have so much confidence in it, that they advise the Indians to embrace it as their only refuge.

But before this advice is officiously pressed upon the Cherokees and other tribes, let the following things be considered:—

1. The Cherokees and other tribes, are now separate communities, or nations.—They have rights as communities, and, under this associated character, they hold the United States by the strong obligations of treaties. They can, therefore, so long as their present relation continues, make a strong, united, and irresistible appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the United States. But the moment they consent to a removal, the existence of their separate communities will cease. Their act of consent to a removal may be called a treaty; but the moment the treaty is signed, one of the parties becomes defunct. Let the terms be violated ever so grossly, and there is no nation of Indians to claim redress. Individuals may complain, but there is no community; for by consent to a removal, the Indians come as much under the government of the United States, as the district of Columbia is. Such a change in their condition is a great one; and let no man advise to it, unless he has duly considered its consequences. From being an independent people, rapidly improving in their character and habits, they will be put into leading strings, and will instantly feel that they are vassals. From walking abroad on their own possessions, as they are now wont to do, they will feel like paupers and mendicants, taken by the government, and stowed away in a crowded poor-house. At least these feelings seem very natural, if they are not certain.

2. There must be much suffering, in the removal of the 60,000 souls, which constitute the southwestern tribes; much exposure, sickness, hunger, nakedness, either on the journey, or soon after the arrival.

3. The removal must be conducted gradually. Of course all existing associations must be broken up; and the emigrants would be scattered along, at considerable intervals, and thus compelled to form new connexions. This alone would greatly impede their progress in civilisation.

4. From the best accounts which can be obtained of the country, which is selected for this permanent residence of the Indians, it is deficient in wood and water, two articles of indispensable necessity to the emigrants. It is certain that the Chickasaws, who visited this country last year at the expense of government, were unanimously dissatisfied with it as a place for their future residence. No man should advise the Indians to remove from their present habitations, unless he is in possession of undoubted evidence that the place, to which they are to be transported, is a desirable residence, or at least a comfortable one. No such evidence has yet been produced.

5. The crowding together of different tribes, speaking languages entirely unintelligible to each other, and accustomed to different habits, would be productive of quarrels, and effectually impede the progress of improvement.

6. The proposed plan of government is entirely visionary, and has nothing, in the history of human affairs, to sustain it. The white rulers, who should have the charge of

controlling and guiding such a heterogeneous mixture of different tribes, would need to be men of most eminent qualifications—men of great wisdom, firmness, patience, disinterestedness, and active persevering benevolence. With all these qualifications, their success would be doubtful; without them, defeat would be certain. But there is not the remotest probability, that a majority of agents and sub-agents would be of this character. Judging from all past experience, some of them would be profane, licentious, and overbearing; and a majority would be selfish, looking principally at the emoluments of office, and caring little for the Indians.

7. No guaranty of a new country could be given to the Indians. The pretended guaranty would be either a treaty, one of the parties to which would cease to exist at the moment of signing, or an act of Congress, which might be repealed whenever Congress should please. Indeed, in these circumstances, it is an insult to common sense, to talk of a guaranty. Even supposing half a dozen, or half a score of Indian tribes, crowded together on the same territory, under white rulers, *could* maintain their separate national existence, a thing manifestly impossible; but supposing this, how could these tribes insist on their right by treaty to lands upon which they had been placed by the United States, when they had previously left the original soil of their ancestors, because treaties were not strong enough to defend their possession? They can never have a title to a new country of equal validity with their title to the soil of their fathers. So they will regard the matter; and so all men will regard it.

8. It may be expected, therefore, that they will hardly get settled in their new location, before they will be urged to remove again. It will be impossible to escape the cupidity of the whites. If the Indians become outcasts and vagabonds, it will be said that they may as well be driven beyond the Rocky mountains at once. If they, or a part of them, should live comfortably, it will prove that white men would live comfortably on the same soil. In a quarter of a century, the population of the United States will be 25,000,000. There will probably be 4,000,000 whites west of the Mississippi. Why should these whites be more tender of the rights of Indians than the whites of the present day?

9. The Cherokees, and the other south-western tribes, cannot be persuaded to remove voluntarily. If they go at all, they will go by constraint. They will consider the United States as guilty of the grossest violation of treaties. Of this state of their minds, the proof is already abundant; and, their minds being in this state, they cannot enter with vigour into any measures for their good, but will abandon themselves to indolence, to despondency, and finally to despair.

These suggestions are made without the least intention to exaggerate. Let them be attentively examined.

May a gracious Providence avert from this country the awful calamity of exposing ourselves to the wrath of heaven, as a consequence of disregarding the cries of the poor and defenceless, and perverting to purposes of cruelty and oppression, that power which was given us to promote the happiness of our fellow men. ——

The undersigned having examined the preceding statement, hereby express their approbation of it, and recommend it to the consideration of the public.

George Newbold,	*Rufus L. Lord,*
Hugh Maxwell,	*Arch'd Falconer,*
Benj'n Mortimer,	*A. W. Ives, M. D.*
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E. Lord.	

From the Philanthropist & Investigator.

AMALGAMATION.

Since the time when the sons of God took to themselves wives of the daughters of men, the spirit of amalgamation has been propagated in the earth. It is a union of opposites, as lexicographers say. In its original application, perhaps it was; but now, it means a union of men who think alike. An amalgamation is a union of men who have heretofore ranged under different and opposite standards, yet who always thought and acted (so far as circumstances would admit) alike. Whether such a union is advantageous to the cause of religion or morality, church or state, is a question which has been pending for centuries. The controversy has been long and doubtful. The ablest men in all ages have taken their sides, and all the powers of the human mind have been put in requisition. The world have been amalgamationists, and had it not been for a few *anti-s*, who have risen up at intervals, like lions, in the world's history, the question had been settled, long ago. In the days of the first persecutions, the amalgamationists offered to unite with their opponents, if they would make a trifling sacrifice—just a little sacrifice of principle; but the unyielding anti-s would not do it. The amalgamationists having them in their power, suspended their lives on very easy conditions, as they thought, but they would not swerve one iota, and went joyfully to the stake. For a long time after this, the amalgamationists held almost undisputed dominion. At length a few sturdy anti-s got up, in the fifteenth century, and blew the trumpet, and raised the standard, and almost "turned the world upside down." The cause of the anti-s began to flourish, and has been rising, with various defeats and successes, ever since.

The world has been also divided on subjects of morality. There are amalgamationists and anti-amalgamationists on the subject of theatrical amusements. One party has maintained that they are of good moral tendency, and have invited the world to join with them in their support. They have first required the anti-s to give up, for *the sake of peace and harmony*, their opposition. If they refuse to do this, they insist that they shall, at least, hold their peace, and let the world follow their own inclinations, undisturbed. This the anti-s refuse to do, and the point is still at issue. The world is divided, in the same manner, with respect to other fashionable amusements, such as balls, and card parties, and gambling, and *duelling*, (if that can be called an amusement.) The anti-s have sometimes gone over to their opponents, with the hope, as they said, of raising the standard of morals among them; but they have never come back to tell of their victories. Like the men whom Joram sent out to meet Jehu, they join themselves to their company, and the watchman has occasion to say, "the messenger came to them, but he cometh not again." There is one subject which I have not yet adverted to, about which the public are taking sides. This subject is *temperance*. The amalgamationists say to their opponents, "Don't be too zealous. We agree with you that intemperance is an evil, but it cannot be cured at once. Many of our brethren, *respectable* men, are not prepared to break off at once, and for ever. We pray you, *deal with them gently*. We have also good men among us, who are not prepared to give up the traffic in ardent spirits. *Deal with them gently*, lest they be provoked to take sides against you. Come down and confer with us, and we will show you a better way." The anti-s reply, "We cannot amalgamate with you. If intemperance is an evil, as you admit, and if moderate drinking is intemperance, as we contend, let us "cease to do evil." If we have done wrong, let us do so no more. *We* have suffered no inconvenience by total abstinence, either in body, mind or purse; therefore we cannot encourage the moderate drinker, nor the trafficer in ardent spirits." "But," say the amalgationists, "you are too hard upon us. It is a common cause in which we are engaged. We would unite with you, because "*union is strength;*" but we cannot unite with you, unless you unite with us. We cannot come up to total abstinence, at once. It would not be *prudent*. Therefore you must come down to us. We will not insist upon your *drinking* with us, although it is but a very moderate use that we make of ardent spirits. Only *go with us*, and we will break off our bad habits as fast as we, conveniently, can." The anti-s, however, turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of their opponents. Their "voice is still for war." Yet there were a few who went over to the enemy to *learn them how to leave off drinking*. This they did by *taking a dram occasionally themselves*—just to convince them *that they were not afraid*. The reader may judge of their success. But the majority stand firm. What the end will be, we cannot tell. We hope the anti-s will prevail, and we consider it as a favourable indication, that one of their *good* captains, who lately retired from the field, to get breath, is now appearing with a reinforcement, and with colours flying. S. D.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The following letter from Mr. Axtell, the agent of the New-York State Temperance Society, gives a history of the formation of temperance societies in this state. From it, the reader will learn that there are now in this state about *two hundred* associations of this kind, including in all about *twenty-five thousand* members:—

To E. C. Delavan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society.

Dear Sir—In compliance with the wishes of the committee, I would submit to them the following condensed account of my recent mission as their agent in the northern counties of this state.

I commenced my efforts in Saratoga co. about the middle of August last, and passed from thence through Washington, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis counties, in a single circuit. I went over the whole of this ground twice in succession; the first time to prepare the way, by conversing with influential men, circulating information and distributing appointments for future meetings; and the second time to attend the meetings previously appointed and organise societies.

My plan was in general as follows:—In the first place to appoint a day for the formation of a county society at the county town, and then to appoint town meetings for several days immediately preceding the county meeting, in six or eight of the most important towns. In this way associations were formed in these several towns, an interest was awakened in reference to the county meeting, and delegates were appointed to attend it. Thus the county meeting was usually well attended, and the county society commenced its operations with a considerable impulse in its favour.

Each county society, at its formation, passed a unanimous resolution to take upon themselves the responsibility of organising auxiliaries in the remaining towns of the county, and to enter upon the work immediately, and thus to aid the state society in its great enterprise of securing a society in every town in the state.

In some parts of this northern district, I found considerable advances already made in the work, and several county and town societies already organised. Including these, there are now existing within the above limits, a county society in each county; and town associations in about fifty towns, including in all about 8 or 9000 members.—These, in addition to those previously found in the western part of this state, will make something more than 200 *societies* now existing in the state, including in all about 25,000 members. I have collected also in this northern tour, the names of about sixty merchants, and five innkeepers, who have come to the noble resolution to discontinue the traffic in ardent spirits, and several distillers (four in one town) who have resolved to abandon the manufacture.

Besides organising societies, and making mild and respectful appeals to merchants and distillers, &c. I have made it an important object to secure the co-operation of the periodical press. I called on almost every editor of a newspaper within the above mentioned counties, and requested him to devote a part of each paper to this subject, and either to insert something in every number himself, or to give to some other person in the place, who would engage to do it, the privilege of editing such a column with articles, either original or selected, on the subject of temperance. I am happy to be able to say, that every editor to whom I have thus applied, has promptly and generously complied with the request.

I have made it no part of my object (as you know) to solicit subscriptions, and I am confident it has contributed very much to the success of the enterprise, that I have not. I have found, moreover, almost every where, the most friendly and grateful feelings entertained towards those benevolent individuals in Albany, who have furnished the means to carry forward this enterprise gratuitously through the state. It is evident, also, that the cause has been materially aided by the impressions which generally exist, that the city of Albany is much in favour of this enterprise, and that its influential citizens have given it their decided countenance and support.

On reviewing their efforts thus far, the committee have certainly the greatest reason for encouragement and persevering effort. I find, wherever I go, that the subject is daily gaining in interest, and that intelligent and influential men are becoming more and more ready to give it their prompt and cordial support.

Let the committee go on, then, with that liberality and energy with which they have commenced. Let them disseminate freely the information that is needed, and furnish the occasion for men to express their sentiments by the formation of societies; and in a very little time, there will be thrown together a considerable mass of influence from every part of the state, that will arrest this evil in its fearful progress, and save us from impending ruin.

The present is surely a most interesting crisis for our country. The public attention is now every where awake to the subject.—Men are ready to be moved to act. Every man's influence, therefore, will *now* produce an effect, which it could never have produced, when all was the lethargy of thoughtless and fearful indulgence. Oh! that every individual in this community would estimate the immense responsibility that rests upon him now, and would act accordingly.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

D. C. AXTELL.

GREAT SUCCESS.

On the evening of November 16th, the Young Men's Temperance Society of Hartford altered their constitution, so as to embrace persons of both sexes above the age of fourteen. The city was also divided into thirteen sections, and two persons in each appointed to procure signatures. In less than a week about *nine hundred* signatures had been received, and much interesting information obtained. Rev. Mr. Hawes preached on the subject to a crowded house, on the evening of the 15th.—*Conn. Obs.*

INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.

POPISH INDULGENCES.

To the Editor—Sir—I send you enclosed a placard which I received at Liege, in the end of last month, and subjoin a translation. Your readers will see from this document what the catholic religion continues to be to the present day. A Protestant.

"Solemnity of the holy scapulary, with octave and plenary indulgences, in the primary church of St. Bartholomew. To render to Mary the honours which are due to her in quality of Mother of the Most High; to animate the faithful children of the church to rejoice in her glory; and to witness their gratitude towards her for the benefits which she never ceases to heap upon them, and to merit them anew; the masters and directors of the brotherhood established for her honour, under the title of the holy scapulary, in the church of St. Bartholomew, will cause to be celebrated a solemn octave, which will commence on the 30th of August. The first day of the octave, the solemn mass at 10 o'clock; vespers at three o'clock; followed by the preaching of Mr. Hornay, vicar of St. Margaret; afterwards the blessing.—Monday, the 31st of August: The mass at eight o'clock; the evening prayers at half past five; followed by the preaching of Mr. Lovens, vicar of the parish; afterwards the blessing. Tuesday, the 1st of September: The mass at eight o'clock; the evening prayers at half-past five; followed by the blessing. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of September; the prayers of forty hours; the grand mass at eight o'clock; the evening prayers at a quarter past four; afterwards the blessing. Sunday, the 6th of September: Solemn mass at half-past eight; vespers at four; preaching by Mr. Claes, cure of the parish; afterwards the blessing; terminated by Te Deum and thanksgiving.—Monday, the 7th of September, at eight o'clock: Mass for the repose of the souls of the deceased brothers and sisters of the society. On all the days of the octave, the first mass at half-past five, and the second at half-past eleven. Every Saturday will be sung, at eight o'clock, a mass at the altar of the Holy Virgin. *All for the greatest glory of God and of the august Virgin!*"

Science and Manual Labour.—The last Philadelphian contains the first annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Manual Labour Academy of Pennsylvania. This institution is under the care of Professor J. Monteith, and perfectly similar to the one in Whitesborough, Oneida county. It is located at Germantown, near Philadelphia, on a farm of between forty and fifty acres, embracing, besides a number of out houses, a three-story stone edifice, 42 by 36 feet, with east and west back projections of two stories, highly convenient for the immediate purposes of the institution. The undertaking, regarded at first as an experiment by the friends of education, has succeeded beyond the anticipations of the projectors. Though the institution is in debt, it has been incorporated; liberal sums have been obtained by subscription, and the favourable opinion which is now entertained respecting it, promises ere long to free it from pecuniary embarrassments. The school has been in operation since May last, and the number of scholars has increased from four to twenty. Four of the pupils are useful mechanics. Nearly all of them are studying the languages. The health of the students has been remarkable. All that came there as invalids are entirely recovered.

"The Manual Labour Academy of Pennsylvania, (say the trustees), is not a solitary institution. Similar ones are in Prussia, Germany and Switzerland, and in five places in our own country, and more are in contemplation. It is not an ephemeral novelty, but a lasting improvement in the system of modern education At Whitesborough, N. Y. there is one of between thirty and forty pupils. At Andover, Mass. another, which already accommodates nearly sixty pupils. At Princeton, Kentucky, there is a third, which now contains eighty pupils. A fourth school exists at Maryville, Tennessee. It is reported that the methodist brethren intend one in Maine. The Bloomfield seminary of New-Jersey is believed soon to be modelled on this plan; and permanent efforts are now making to establish an extensive manual labour school at Cincinnati, Ohio. At the lowest estimate, there are now in process of education, 200 youth of our country, on the manual labour plan."

Methodist College—The joint committee of the New-York and New-England Conferences, appointed to consider the subject of establishing a college within the limits of said Conferences, met in the city of New-Haven, on Wednesday of last week. The Committee decided, we understand, unanimously in favour of locating the contemplated college in this city. This committee will report to their respective Conferences, which meet in May next; and there can be but little doubt that their decision will be confirmed.—*Middletown Conn. Sentinel*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: DECEMBER 16, 1829.

The good old Way.—Many a good man is sometimes misled by this proverbial phrase, or rather, we should say, by a misinterpretation of it. The good old way was indeed to hold fast the truth in righteousness, to be stable in word, and doctrine, and practice. But in reference to active benevolence, it required every eye to be steadily fixed upon the signs of the times; and these, in divine Providence, let it be remembered, are constantly successive. The good old way respecting these, was to be continually contemplating them in the spirit of an apostle, who said—"Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" The primitive Christians, who, under God, established the good old way, were active Christians. They did not consult their own ease or pleasure. They loved one another, with a pure heart, fervently. They esteemed each other better than themselves. They contributed for the relief of each other's necessities, in times of distress, gladly and voluntarily; doing even more than they were able; taking joyfully of the *spoiling* of their goods, and entreating the acceptance of their offerings. The apostle holds up this very example of liberality to other churches, for an inducement to similar singleness of heart.

This is the good old way. It was established under the administration of the apostles; and wherever religion has flourished since that period, some measure of that spirit has been manifested. A mere superficial acquaintance with church history will suffice to show the truth of this statement.

But we have said, that in divine Providence, the signs of the times are continually successive. They are moving onward to the ushering in of the latter day glory, and will still move onward to the final consummation of all things. The middle aged now among us, have witnessed a vast change within the short period of their own recollections; and doubtless this change demands of every Christian correspondent efforts and calculations. Providential movements have become more visible, and apparently more rapid in their succession than formerly. Witness within these thirty years past, the increasing frequency of revivals, the accelerating progress of foreign and domestic missions, of bible and tract distribution, of sabbath schools, infant schools, bible classes, colonisation, temperance and peace societies, the progress of sabbath keeping measures, of Indian civilisation, of the general diffusion of knowledge among the lower classes. All of these are blessed of God, and rapidly increasing in importance. Most of them were unknown thirty years ago; and scarcely a single one of them had made any sensible progress towards the present state of things.

On the other hand, every species of irreligion seems to wax worse and worse, and become more and more desperate. It accommodates itself to all grades and classes of community. Destroy it in one shape, and it springs up in another. If, for instance, the amusements of the theatre are beginning to be discountenanced, both in Europe and this country, they are also becoming more deleterious in their influence. If gross infidelity has been driven out from the higher classes of community, it is more than ever corrupting the lower classes; while it still springs up in the place it formerly occupied, under the borrowed name of liberal-minded christianity, claiming to itself all the imaginary consequence of real religion, and leading thousands, tens and hundreds of thousands, blindfold in the paths of destruction. If the press has been long liberated from the shackles of tyranny on the one hand, it is, on the other, in ten thousand instances lamentably degenerating in its character and influence. Different energies are at war. If the battle, on the whole, goes any where in favour of godliness, it does so, for the most part, only in proportion as Christians come up to the help of the Lord. When has our nation seen such efforts as of late, in favour of sabbath-breaking, and of every species of infidelity; men ostensibly of high rank in life, stooping down to the very sewers of iniquity, to feed them with additional poison; and women, too, boastful of their knowledge, and wealth, and accomplishments, and freedom from the *shackles* of sexual purity, doing the same things, and turning preachers of unrighteousness to the admiring mob in our cities, and throughout the land!

Alas, in such times as these, the good old way requires us to be up and doing; to be vigilant and circumspect; to do whatsoever our hand findeth to do, with all our might. Measures, new and old, must be adopted and carried into execution. To sit down in calm contentment, because our immediate predecessors had not these battles to fight in the same way, is base desertion. It is not at all following the good old way. It is leaving it. It is becoming blind to the signs of the times. It is refusing to work in our Master's vineyard. It is digging in the earth, and hiding our Lord's money. How, in the face of such things, can Christians sleep as do others? And yet others *are not* asleep. No, the enemy of all righteousness, with his countless train, is wide awake, and persevering in activity. Let none who is standing idle in the market place or vineyard, longer imagine himself in the good old way. The command is, "go work in my vineyard."—There is something for every Christian to do, besides driving headlong after the world. The Master acknowledges no supernumeraries.—Christian reader, are you at work for the Lord; or has the god of this world, something more for you to do? This is a momentous inquiry.

Utica Infant School.—The second quarterly examination of this institution took place in the 1st presbyterian church of this village, on Tuesday the 1st instant, in presence of a delighted auditory. The exercises were of a character so highly miscellaneous, that it would be useless to think of describing them to any one who has not turned his attention particularly to the subject. They consisted of the simplest recitations in rhyme, in spelling, reading, natural history, biblical history, geography, geometry, &c. &c. interspersed with singing, marching and countermarching, and various kinds of gesticulation, all calculated to amuse and improve the infantile mind, to a degree that till recently would have been supposed impracticable. The progress in knowledge, of which infants from two to five years of age are thus susceptible, is so wonderful, that one can scarcely believe his own eyes or ears. We cannot undertake to describe it. If any one would know, let him go and see for himself. The principles of instruction are perfectly philosophical, and at the same time so entirely natural and simple in their application, as to render it surprising that they have not sooner been discovered.

The institution we are here noticing, regarded especially as a pattern school, deserves every attention and encouragement. Not only our own citizens, but gentlemen and ladies from the adjacent villages, who feel any interest in the improvement of the infantile or the youthful mind, should be sure to visit the infant school. After such an exhibition, the number of scholars, we presume, will be greatly increased.

Christian Liberty in reference to the Fourth Commandment.—The editor of the Columbian Star presents the following striking argument, in answer to a correspondent, who would consider the 4th commandment as no longer binding upon the christian community:—

"Our correspondent refers to the fourth commandment as of questionable obligation. If christian liberty consists in the privilege of violating any precept of the Decalogue, it must be this. To the remaining precepts, no professing Christian, we presume, will have the hardihood to extend it. It is this commandment, then, above all the rest, which was never given to the Gentiles, and therefore is not obligatory on them. But the reference to this commandment is particularly unfortunate; for it happens this is the only commandment of the ten which expressly names, "the *stranger* that is within thy gate," and requires his obedience. Moreover, as if it were in part with a design to account for extending this precept to the Gentile stranger, it is the only one of the ten that refers to the origin of our race. If there is a commandment which wears a Jewish face, it is the fifth; but if there is one which carries the bold impress of universality in its very front, it is the fourth."

Episcopal Missions.—We mentioned a short time since, the departure of Bishop Brownell on an extensive missionary tour. It seems that $650 were contributed on a single Sabbath, by three episcopal churches in New York, and one in Brooklyn, in favour of this object. Do the *high* church take much interest in this subject? Or is it principally the evangelical who are interested?

Prayer.—The communication on this subject, a part of which is presented to-day, seems not to have been intended for a mere hasty perusal, but as a sort of companion for the closet. Embracing as it does a number of distinct heads, it may, without inconvenience, be presented in two or three following numbers. Some of the remaining topics refer to worldliness, to amusements to parental responsibilities, to revivals; topics in relation to prayer, which are truly of a momentous nature.

County Temperance Society.—By a reference to a notice below, it will be seen that a Temperance Society is about to be formed for Oneida county. After all that has been said in favour of temperance, no laboured argument would seem necessary, to show the importance of having a full meeting, and especially a full representation from town auxiliaries. Why should such a cause be suffered to linger—to occupy so long those energies of benevolence which are needed in other fields of effort? Let an impulse at once be given, that shall be felt in every town, and village, and hamlet.

The name of the person drowned from the steam-boat McDonough, on her passage from Hartford to New-York, on the 25th ult. was incorrectly given last week. The unfortunate person was Dr. Eliphaz Bissell, of Vernon, in this county, where he has left a wife and several children. His baggage is in the hands of the agent of the steam-boat company, Mr. C. H. Norton, of Hartford.

Rev. Mr. Brace, late of this village, we understand, has received a call from the church and congregation in Skaneateles.

REVIVALS.

Who are the friends of revivals? All who declare in favour of them? Then the profane, the immoral, even Universalists, are of the number. All these would be thought the friends of revivals of *genuine* religion. But among professed Christians, are all to be considered as the real friends of revivals, who, doubtless, think themselves so? No; we cannot but believe that multitudes deceive themselves in this particular. The real friends of a cause so important, should seem to be those only who are, in their own proper sphere, endeavouring to promote it. We reason thus on other subjects; and why not on this? The friends of science or literature, for instance, are active promoters, not the hinderers of its progress. The friends of humanity are not the men who are apparently indifferent to its claims, but the men who are ready to devise and execute liberal things in favour of the claims of humanity? Whom are we accustomed to reckon among the friends of beneficence? The men who say, "Be ye warmed, and be ye filled," while they provide nothing of the needful? No; it is the doers alone that can claim this character.

The principle here laid down, for ought we see, is equally as applicable to revivals as to any thing else. All may find something to do. All who love the Lord Jesus Christ, can pray in *earnest*, "thy kingdom come." By the same rule, they may speak often one to another; they may say to the thoughtless around them, "come thou with us, and we will do thee good;" and they may do, perhaps, many other things.

These thoughts have been suggested by the following queries, which seem to have been originally addressed to the friends of revivals. Will not our readers lay them to heart?

"Do we not suffer sinners to be within our habitations, or within our neighbourhood, and often before our eyes, and in intercourse with us, without making any attempt at their conversion; or even thinking of it as an object any way adopted to awaken our anxiety or engage our exertions?

"Is it among the great and general aims of our life to be the means of converting sinners? Do we carry this aim into our ordinary concerns; and individualise it in our family and social circles, and in the spheres of business or of friendship?

"Do we ever ask ourselves, what have I done towards the conversion of sinners this day or for many days? Or what has been my success?

"Have we ever enquired into the nature and amount of the means of usefulness in our possession, and the avenues in which they may be employed? And do we entertain a godly jealousy lest any of them should fail of being employed to their utmost capability?"

These questions, by the by, should not be confined to the past tense. Nor are they applicable merely to ministers or to editors, to the exclusion of private Christians. They are solemn inquiries for every professed friend of the Lord Jesus Christ, who thinks he desires to see the revival of God's work. And are there not even now, some tokens of precious interest around us, which should lead Christians in this part of the country to awaken to prayer, to reflection, and to effort?

Ohio.—The narrative of the last Synod of Ohio mentions revivals, the year past, in three places in the Presbytery of Columbus, two in that of Athens, and one in that of Lancaster.—Harmony and Newman's creek churches have also been favoured.

For the Western Recorder.

TO THE MINISTERS AND CHURCHES CONNECTED WITH THE PRESBYTERY OF ONEIDA.

Beloved Brethren—The Presbytery of Oneida, at their meeting in June last, passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved, 1. That this Presbytery will meet annually, on the Wednesday after the first Tuesday of February, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the several benevolent institutions for evangelising the world.

2. That at this meeting of the Presbytery, a report shall be made of what has been done by the churches under their care, for benevolent objects, the past year; information shall be communicated respecting the operations and wants of each of the benevolent institutions; a discourse or addresses shall be delivered, adapted to the object of the meeting, &c.

Presbytery appointed an Executive Committee to carry these and other resolutions into effect. This Committee published a circular, which was sent to the ministers and elders of the churches; and prepared books for subscriptions, which were deposited at the Sabbath School Depository, at Utica.

The Committee earnestly request the ministers and churches to ascertain the amount of collections and subscriptions, for all the great benevolent objects, obtained in their respective congregations the past year, and to be prepared to make a report to the Executive Committee of Presbytery, on Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday of February, if not made before. Unless the ministers and churches will faithfully attend to this business, it will be im-

possible for the Committee to make the contemplated report to Presbytery on the following Wednesday; and thus both the interest and the benefits of the meeting will be greatly diminished, and the cause of benevolence in our bounds may be seriously injured. JOHN FROST,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
Whitesboro', Dec. 15. 1829.

For the Western Recorder.

DO A BETTER THING.

Mr. Editor—The following anecdote conveys a gentle hint on a subject of some delicacy:—

"*Benevolence.*—A burgomaster of the Netherlands lately invited the young Empress of Brazil to a feast which he proposed to give the next day. "No, no," said the young princess suddenly, "do a better thing; feed the poor; here are ten thousand florins to distribute in addition to the sum you intend for my fete." Her journey was frequently distinguished by similar acts of benevolence."

Comment.—"When thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind; and thou shalt be blessed, for they cannot recompense thee." This must be good advice at least for Christians, for it fell from the lips of Him who spake as never man spake. The word "*feast*," I suppose, means, in modern language, the same thing as "*party*." And the thought has occurred to me, that, at a time when objects of benevolence are every where languishing, from the want of funds, and when multitudes of poor families are suffering for food and raiment, that $100 given for a party, added to some additional hundreds given in return, by way of "recompense," would do much towards urging forward the wheels of benevolence, and cause many a widow's heart to sing for joy. Christian stewards, you that have many goods committed to your care; have you thought that these are your Master's, and not your own?—The time will soon come, when you shall no longer be stewards. Mr. Editor, I tremble for the rich, in such a day as this.

Yours &c. Z.

P. S.—Scott, while commenting upon the above passage—Luke xiv, 13. intimates, that as a general rule, those who are the most forward in giving dinners, suppers, parties, &c. are the most backward, considering the extent of their means, in contributing towards objects of real benevolence. Is he right?

The long Indian article, and the President's message, as presented to-day, have necessarily precluded the usual variety of topics, and occasioned a postponement of several interesting communications.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

The first session of the present Congress commenced on Monday of last week. A quorum was present in both houses. The House of Representatives re-elected Mr. *Stevenson*, of Virginia, speaker, and Mr. *Clarke*, clerk. The President communicated his Message to the two houses on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. It was received at New York, by express, on Wednesday morning, at about 4 o'clock; at Albany, on Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock; and in this village on Friday afternoon. It is of great length, and would fill eight or nine columns of the Recorder. To reduce it within reasonable bounds, we have given all the important parts of it at length, and abridged the remainder.

MESSAGE.

"*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:*—

"It affords me pleasure to tender my friendly greetings to you, on the occasion of your assembling at the seat of government, to enter upon the important duties to which you have been called by the voice of our countrymen. The task devolves on me, under a provision of the constitution, to present to you, as the Federal Legislature of twenty four sovereign states, and twelve millions of happy people, a view of our affairs; and to propose such measures as, in the discharge of my official functions, have suggested themselves as necessary to promote the objects of our union.

"In communicating with you for the first time, it is, to me, a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for mutual gratulation and devout thanks to a benign Providence, that we are at peace with all mankind, and that our country exhibits the most cheering evidence of general welfare and progressive improvement. Turning our eyes to other nations, our great desire is, to see our brethren of the human race secured in the blessings enjoyed by ourselves, and advancing in knowledge, in freedom, and in social happiness."

Foreign Relations.

"Our foreign relations, although in their general character pacific and friendly, present subjects of difference between us and other powers, of deep interest, as well to the country at large, as to many of our citizens. To effect an adjustment of these shall continue to be the object of my earnest endeavours, and notwithstanding the difficulties of the task, I do not allow myself to apprehend unfavourable results. Blessed as our country is with every thing which constitutes national strength, she is fully adequate to the maintenance of all her interests. In discharging the responsible trust confided to the executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong; and I flatter myself, that, supported by the other branches of government, and by the inteligence and patriotism of the people, we shall be able, under the protection of Providence, to cause our rights to be respected.

"Of the unsettled matters between the United States and other powers, the most prominent are those which have, for years, been the subject of negociation with England, France, and Spain. The late periods at which our ministers to those governments left the United States, render it impossible, at this early day, to inform you what has been done on the subjects with which they have been respectively charged. Relying on the justice of our views in relation to the points committed to negociation, and the reciprocal good feeling which characterises our intercourse with those nations, we have the best reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment of the existing differences."

With *Great-Britain*, the questions that remain unadjusted, are those which relate to the West-India trade, and to our northwestern boundary, under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent: With *France*, the claims of our merchants, for the depredations committed upon our commerce during the reign of Napoleon; and which the President, like his predecessors, indulges the expectation will be finally allowed; and with *Spain*, our commercial relations, and likewise satisfaction for depredations formerly committed on our commerce.

With the other European powers, our intercourse is on the most friendly footing; and the President anticipates great benefit to our commerce from the provisions of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, which unlocks the navigation of the Black Sea; an advantage hitherto enjoyed, on conditions, by most of the powers of Europe, but always withheld from us, although an attempt was made during the last summer to obtain it, under circumstances which promised the most favourable results.

The Southern Republics.

"The southern republics of our hemisphere, have not yet realised all the advantages for which they have been so long struggling. We trust, however, that the day is not far distant, when the restoration of peace and internal quiet, under permanent systems of government, securing the liberty, and promoting the happiness of the citizens, will crown, with complete success, their long and arduous efforts in the cause of self government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

"The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon our domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of South-American emancipation We have seen the fell spirit of civil dissension rebuked, and perhaps forever stifled in that republic, by the love of independence. If it be true, as appearances strongly indicate, that the spirit of independence is the master spirit, and if a corresponding sentiment prevails in the other states, this devotion to liberty cannot be without a proper effect upon the councils of the mother country. The adoption, by Spain, of a pacific policy towards her former colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a blessing to the world, in which she herself cannot fail largely to participate—may be most reasonably expected."

Some difficulties which exist with Mexico, and particularly the failure on her part to ratify a treaty concluded in her own capital, are attributed by the President to prejudices long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of that country against Mr. Poinsett, our minister there. At the request of the Mexican government, Mr P. has been recalled; but not in consequence of any evidence that the imputations against him were well founded, nor to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity.

Amendment to the Constitution.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency, leaving little room hereafter to expect a choice in the first instance; and as in that event, the election must devolve on the House of Representatives, where the will of the people may not always be ascertained, or if ascertained, may not be regarded, the President recommends an amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of the President and Vice President directly by the people, and limiting the service of the chief magistrate to a single term of four or six years.

Offices.

"It is worthy of consideration, whether a provision disqualifying for office representatives in Congress, would not be proper. While members of Congress can be constitutionally appointed to offices of trust and profit, it will be the practice, even under the most conscientious adherence to duty, to select them for such stations as they are believed to be better qualified to fill than other citizens; but the purity of our government would doubtless be promoted by their exclusion from all appointments in the gift of the President, in whose election they may have been officially concerned. The nature of the judicial office, and the necessity of securing in the cabinet, and in diplomatic stations of the highest rank, the best talents and political experience, should, perhaps, except these from the exclusion."

With respect to public offices generally, the President expresses the opinion, that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office, than is generally to be gained by their experience. He therefore recommends a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

The Tariff, &c.

On this important subject, we copy the President's remarks entire:—

"No very considerable change has occurred during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our agriculture, commerce, or manufactures. The operation of the tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Importations of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished; while domestic competition, under an illusive excitement, has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.

"To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterprise, always its surest guide, might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonise the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

"The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry, affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

"In deliberating, therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day, are necessarily injurious, and should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation, subjected to such influences, can never be just, and will not long retain the sanction of a people, whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance, which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains it. Discarding all calculations of political ascendancy, the north, the south, the east, the west, should unite in diminishing any burthen, of which either may justly complain.

"The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of government.

"Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress, in the modification of the tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are most prominent. They enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction, therefore, of the existing duties, will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain."

State of the Treasury.

"The balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1829, was $5,972 435 21. The receipts of the current year are estimated at $24,602 220; and the expenditures for the same time at $26.164.595; leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of January next, of $4 410,70 19.

"There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of $12.405,580; reducing the whole debt of the government, on the 1st of January next, to $48,565,406 50, including $7.000.000 of five per cent stock, subscribed to the bank of the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made on the 1st of July last, was $8 715,462 87. It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodations. But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the bank of the United States.

"As the period approaches, when the application of revenue to the payment of the debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress."

As appropriations from the treasury for internal improvements, have been deprecated by many of our fellow-citizens, as infractions of the constitution, the President recommends an apportionment of the surplus revenue among the several states.

Public Debtors.

"On an examination of the records of the treasury, I have been forcibly struck with the large amount of public money which appears to be outstanding. Of the sums thus due from individuals to the government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly desperate; and in many instances, has probably been rendered so by remissness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertions, a great part, however, may yet be recovered; and whatever may be the portions respectively belonging to these two classes, it behoves the government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious measures for the collection of such as may be made available."

To obviate the existing difficulties in the collection of the public monies, the President recommends that the superintendence and management of the legal proceedings, for that purpose, on the part of the United States, which are now vested in one of the accounting officers of the treasury, be transferred to the attorney-general, and that this officer be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as the heads of the other departments.

In connexion with this subject, the President suggests the propriety of releasing debts due to the government, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly free from the imputation of fraud.

Frauds on the Treasury.

"Since the last session of Congress, numerous frauds on the treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognisance of the United States court for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consulted, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress, approved 3d March, 1823, providing for the punishment of frauds committed on the government of the United States. Either from some defect in the law, or in its administration, every effort to bring the accused to trial under its provisions, proved ineffectual; and government was driven to the necessity of resorting to the vague and inadequate provisions of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been passed for the protection of the treasury.

"In one of the most flagrant cases, the court decided that the prosecution was barred by the statute which limits prosecutions for fraud to two years. In this case all the evidences of fraud, and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accused, until after the two years had elapsed. Surely the statute ought not to run in favour of any man, while he retains all the evidence of his crime in his own possession; and, least of all, in favour of a public officer who continues to defraud the treasury, and conceal the transactions for the brief term of two years. I would therefore recommend such an alteration of the law, as will give the injured party and the government two years after the disclosure of the fraud, or after the accused is out of office, to commence the prosecution.

"In connection with this subject, I invite the attention of Congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of the government, with a view to ascertain what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organisation of its various parts, to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations."

The Army.

"The report of the Secretary of War will make you acquainted with the condition of our army, fortifications, arsenals, and Indian affairs. The proper discipline of the army, the training and equipment of the militia, the education bestowed at West-Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence applicable to the naval force, will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen, more especially those who have felt the miseries of even a successful warfare, must ardently desire to perpetuate.

"I recommend to your fostering care, as one of our safest means of national defence, the military academy. This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our army; and such of the graduates as, from various causes, may not pursue the profession of arms, will be scarcely less useful as citizens."

The Pension Law.

The President also suggests a review of the pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every revolutionary soldier, who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort.

"These relics of the war of independence have strong claims upon their country's gratitude and bounty. The law is defective, in not embracing within its provisions all those who were, during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labour. Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions, and is called for by the sympathies of the people, as well as by the considerations of sound policy."

The Indians.

"Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the Secretary of War, which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca tribe of Indians. It will be perceived, that without legislative aid, the Executive cannot obviate the embarrassments occasioned by the diminution of the dividend on that fund, which originally amounted to one hundred thousand dollars, and has recently been invested in United States' three per cent stock."

After referring at considerable length to the situation of the Cherokees, &c. the President states, that actuated by the view which he had taken of the subject, he had "informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama, that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those states." He adds, however, that "the emigration should be voluntary; for it would be as cruel as unjust, to *compel* the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land."

[Want of room compels us to omit the insertion of that part of the message which relates to the Indians, at length; but we shall publish it next week.]

The Navy.

"The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our service during the present year. Constituting, as it does, the best standing security of the country against foreign aggression, it claims the especial attention of government. In this spirit, the measures, which, since the termination of the last war, have been in operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted; and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience."

In consequence, however, of the rapid decay of ships of war, while lying in our harbours, in time of peace, the President advises to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class, and to look rather to the possession of ample materials, prepared for immediate use, than to the number of vessels of war which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power.

The President also recommends the abolition of the navy board, and the substitution, in its stead, of bureaus, similar to those already existing in the war department; and that the marine corps be merged in the artillery and infantry, as the best mode of curing the many defects in its organisation.

The Post-Office Department.

"The report of the Postmaster-General is referred to, as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that department. Abuses have been reformed; increased expedition in the transportation of the mail secured; and its revenue much improved."

The Judiciary.

The President remarks, that the judicial system, as at present organised, exists in all its efficiency in only fifteen of the states; while from the others its benefits have been withheld. As a remedy, he proposes to extend the circuit courts to all parts of the Union; and to avoid such a multiplication of members, as would encumber the supreme appellate tribunal, that the circuit judges be divided into two classes, and that the supreme court should be held by those classes alternately, the chief justice always presiding.

Department of State.

The attention of Congress is invited to the department of state; and the President suggests the importance of so organising that department, that its secretary may devote more of his time to our foreign relations.

Bank of the United States.

The President, we should infer, is not very friendly to this institution. He thus speaks of it:—

"The charter of the bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the legislature and the people. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank, are well questioned by a large proportion of our fellow-citizens; and it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency. Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the government, I submit to the wisdom of the legislature, whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and at the same time secure all the advantages to the government and country, that were expected to result from the present bank."

Lastly, the President earnestly recommends to the attention of Congress, the just claim of the representatives of Com. Decatur, his officers and crew, arising from the recapture of the frigate Philadelphia, many years since, in the harbour of Tripoli. He speaks of it, as the fruit of a deed of patriotic and chivalrous daring, which infused life and confidence into our infant navy, and contributed as much as any exploit in history, to elevate our national character.

The message concludes as follows:—

"I now commend you, fellow-citizens, to the guidance of almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication, that whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels. "ANDREW JACKSON."

FOREIGN.

Poisoning at Madeira.—By late intelligence from this island, it appears that the Governor and other Miguelite authorities, knowing that the 12th regiment of infantry was inclined to *constitutionalism*, bribed the commissioner who was charged with furnishing bread to the troops, to poison the bread for that regiment. A hundred soldiers felt immediately the effects of the poison, and were carried to the hospital. The news spread; the remainder of the regiment rebelled, and arrested the commissioner. The 2d of infantry, and the artillery, (regiments rather attached to Don Miguel), unexpectedly took the side of the 13th. On the 26th, the troops besieged the palace of the Governor, in order to arrest a major, supposed to be concerned in the transaction; but he escaped on board a corvette. The greatest confusion prevails. It is expected that the revolting troops will proclaim Donna Maria 2d. It is said almost with certainty, that this attempt was committed by order of the old Queen and her son Don Miguel.

From Carthagena.—A late arrival from Carthagena informs that all was quiet at that place and in the interior. The rebellion, which had broken out in the province of Atioquia, headed by Gen. Cordova, was quelled by a detachment of troops sent against them by Bolivar. Gen. Cordova was killed in a skirmish.

DOMESTIC.

Welland Canal.—On the 30th of November, the locks of this canal were passed; and two vessels, the Ann & Jane, of York, Upper Canada, and the R. H. Boughton, of Youngstown, arrived in Lake-Erie from Lake-Ontario, being the first vessels that ever passed from lake to lake. This is an important era in the trade of the west. The above vessels arrived in Buffalo, on the 2d inst. and were saluted by cheers and discharges of artillery.

Middle District Bank.—The chancellor has ordered that the time heretofore allowed the bill holders and other creditors of the Middle District Bank to exhibit their claims, be extended until the twentieth of January next; and that all persons whose claims are not exhibited on or previous to that day be excluded from the benefit of the first dividend. He has directed that the receiver appoint an agent at Albany, and another at Poughkeepsie, to receive such claims.

Mount-Vernon, so interesting to every American, as the residence and burial place of General Washington, will not pass into strange hands, in consequence of the death of its late proprietor, Judge Washington. It will now devolve upon the nephew of the Judge, John Adams Washington, of Jefferson county, Virginia, a gentleman of large estate, and distinguished as a skilful and zealous agriculturalist.

From the Geneva Chronicle.

To the Proprietors of the Pioneer Line of Stages.

Respected Gentlemen—Having recently had occasion to travel on the great western turnpike, we were induced to take seats in your line of coaches, though many unfavourable reports were presented to us respecting this establishment. Having nearly closed our journey, we feel it a duty, as well as a privilege, to state to you, gentlemen, and to the public, that we do consider the unfavourable reports which are very industriously circulated against the Pioneer to be without foundation. We wish also to say, that we feel the highest satisfaction in view of the kind and unremitted attention, which has been paid us at the Pioneer houses; and as to convenience and speed, we think your line is surpassed by none in the state. We would also speak in terms of the highest commendation in regard to the activity and gentleman-like conduct of your drivers. And in a moral point of view, we look on this enterprise as well calculated to answer the great end for which it is designed, viz. to promote the observance of the christian Sabbath. We therefore bid you God-speed, and promise you our undivided support.

Rev. Nathaniel Cobb, Mass.
Dennis Davenport, N. Y. city.
John Biden, Rochester,
J. Durrah, Philadelphia,
H. McBeth, New York.
A. Rouse, Painted Post, N. Y.
S. Mallory, } Dutchess co.
J. D. Holstein. }

Geneva, Dec. 4. 1829.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A meeting will be held in the court-room of the academy, in Utica, on Friday, the first day of January, 1830, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of forming a County Temperance Society, for the county of Oneida. The town societies are requested to appoint delegates to attend. Rev. Mr. Axtell, agent for the State Temperance Society, is expected to be present. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Axtell, and several other gentlemen. All interested in this object, are most respectfully invited to attend.

Dec. 10, 1829.

NOTICE.

The anniversary of the Oswego County Bible Society, will be held at Pulaski, on the second Tuesday in January next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. Elder J. C. Harrison is appointed to preach. The members of the Executive Committee are requested to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. of the same day. R. T. SMITH.

Dec. 19, 1829.

MADISON COUNTY.

Rev. D. C. Axtell, agent of the New-York State Temperance Society, will deliver discourses on the subject of Temperance, as follows:—

In Mr. Olds' church in Lenox, 19th inst. 6, P. M.
Presbyterian chh. in Chittenango, 20th inst. 11, A.M.
Elder Leonard's chh. in Cazenovia, 20th inst. 6, P.M.
Elder Gilbert's chh. in Fenner, 21st inst. noon.
Baptist chh. in Peterborough, 22d inst. do.
Court-house in Morrisville, 23d inst. do.
Universalist chh. in Madison, 24th inst. do.
Baptist chh. in Hamilton, } 25th inst. 11, A. M.
before the county society, }

MARRIED,

In Salem, Mass Mr. *Joseph B. Hoyt*, of this village, to Miss *Margaret H. Gardner*, of Salem.

DEATHS.

In this village, on Sunday evening last, Mr. *John Lyons*, aged 28.

At his father's residence, in Burlington, Otsego county, on the 5th inst. Mr. *Charles L. Mather*, in the 27th year of his age, of the pulmonary consumption, with which he had been for some time declining, and which he endured with christian fortitude and resignation. The deceased was a young man of ardent piety, and much devoted to the interests of his Redeemer's kingdom, and very active in his service. He united with the congregational church in Burlington, Oct. 16th, 1816, in the fourteenth year of his age. For the last three years of his life, he had been pursuing a course of studies preparatory for the ministry. He thought that the ministry of the gospel would open a field for action, where he could do the most for the glory of God, and the salvation of the souls of his fellow men. But the Lord blasted his hopes, and has removed him from his service in this world, to his service in heaven, as we humbly trust. [*Communicated for the information of his numerous friends.*]

In New-York, on the 7th inst. *Richard Harison*, Esq. aged 80. He was the patriarch of the New-York bar, a man of great legal acquirements, and distinguished for integrity and respectability.

In Newport, Kentucky, Dr. *Hiade*, the family physician of Gen. Wolfe, aged 92. He is represented in some of the pictures of Gen. Wolfe's death, as feeling the last ebbing pulse of the hero.

In Pittstown, Rensselaer co. on the 28th ult. Capt. *Simon Vander Cook*, an officer of the revolution, aged 80.

New Agents for the Recorder.
N. Elmira, J. M'Connell, p m. Smyrna, G. Hammond. Norwich, Jed'n Hitchcock. Coventry, S. S. Beckwith. Green, St'n Ketchum. Chenango-Forks, Dea. Stevens. Triangle p. o. Lisle, Dr G. L. Spencer. Binghamton, Dr West, and H. Collier, Esq.

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE,
Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

MUSICA SACRA.

THE 8th edition of this highly popular Singing-Book is just published. About sixty thousand copies of the former editions have been sold; and the work is now so generally known, that it needs no recommendation of the publisher. There are twelve pages of Chants, and fifty new Pieces of Music, added to this edition, and the typography and paper much improved, without augmenting the price. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Publisher.
Utica, Dec. 8, 1829. 49w3

WOODBRIDGE'S GEOGRAPHY.

JUST published and for sale, the eleventh edition of Woodbridge's Rudiments of Geography, for Schools and Academies; constructed upon a new and original plan, to aid the memory, by comparison and classification; with an enlarged atlas of seven maps and two charts, arranged upon new principles, exhibiting, in addition to what is found in other atlases by means of emblems, figures, &c., the various degrees of civilisation of the inhabitants of the earth; the population, form of government, religion, climate, degree of temperature, and productions of all countries, and the comparative size of towns, rivers, and mountains; by Rev. Wm. C. Woodbridge, late teacher in the American Asylum, (foreign correspondent of the Geographical Society of Paris.)

The tenth edition of this work, recently published, consisting of 20,000 copies, has been entirely *disposed of* within eight months from its publication, and a new edition called for. This unexampled sale, and the regular and increasing demand, may be judged as evidence of the peculiar merit of the system. Experience, the best test of merit, has proved that the peculiar plan adopted, conveys a greater amount of permanent knowledge, renders the pupil more intelligent on the subject of geography, and tends more to enlarge the mind, than that of any similar work. Two editions have been published in England, under favourable prospects of an extensive sale in that kingdom. The author of this work has resided in Europe for several years past; has visited the Fellenberg, and other important literary institutions, with special reference to the science of geography and improvements in education.

Care will be taken to introduce into each successive edition such corrections and additions as the state of the globe or new discoveries shall render advisable. Atlases to the present edition are put up in the quarto form, with an enlarged map of the United States, including New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, on an extended scale.

Recommendations of the superior excellence of the plan upon which this work is formed, and of its claims to originality and patronage, have been obtained from literary gentlemen and teachers of the first respectability, both in our own country and in Europe.

☞ For sale by HASTINGS & TRACY.
Utica, Dec. 1, 1829. 48w6

NEW GOODS.

SATIN REPS, Gros de Inds, Gros de Zeng, Gros de Berlins, Gros de Nays, fashionable colours, for Ladies' cloaks and dresses, with fringes to match—Circassian, Italian Lutestrings, Sarsnet, French Feather Flowers, &c. &c. may be found at
Nov. 17, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON's.

SHAWLS, &c.

5, 6, 7 & 8-4 black, scarlet & white Merino, long and square Shawls, Lupin & Son's importation, one quarter less than before offered in town. Also, super Merino Cloths, for ladies' dresses, 6-4 wide, at 15s. per yard—are for sale at
Nov. 17, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON's.

MILLINERY GOODS.

A COMPLETE assortment of Millinery Goods, of every description, for village and country trade, can be found cheap, at
Nov. 17, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON's.

CARPETS, &c.

7000 Yards Kiddierminster, Ingrain and Tariffville Carpets—some fashionable patterns at 6s6 per yard: 150 Carpet Rugs, from $3 to $15: 30 pieces Oil Floor Cloths: Blue, green and drab figured Floor Baize: Blue & green Table, Piano & Stand Covers—are for sale, wholesale and retail, at
Nov. 17, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON's.

MOREENS.

ELEGANT blue, orange, lemon, scarlet & crimson Embossed MOREENS, with Fringes to match; for which you need look no where else, but at
Nov. 17, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON's.

SHEARMAN & THOMSON have the pleasure of informing their Friends, that their Fall & Winter Stock of GOODS are now in Store, which is always the largest and most general in town.
Nov. 17, 1829. 46w6

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by William Clarke, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.
SMITH COPELAND.
Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

SERMONS OF LUTHER & CALVIN.

A SELECTION of the most celebrated Sermons of M. Luther and J. Calvin, principal leaders in the protestant reformation; never before published in the United States; to which is prefixed a Biography of their Lives: Just received, and for sale, by Hastings & Tracy. *Nov.* 17, 1829.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.

THE PILGRIM'S SONG.

Now, let our praise be given
To Him who guides our feet,
In the right way to heaven,
Where soon we hope to meet;
To Him whose grace hath taught us
To seek that blest abode,
And who hath safely brought us
Thus far upon the road.

Pilgrims we are, and strangers,
As all our fathers were;
Our path is full of dangers,
Beset with many a snare;
But, in our God confiding,
No evil will we fear;
For our defence providing,
He will be ever near.

Our heavenly habitation
Attracts our longing eyes;
In sweet anticipation
We view the glorious prize:
That glimpse our souls inflaming
With more intense desire,
All earthly hopes disclaiming,
They now to heaven aspire.

Jesus is gone before us,
Those mansions to prepare;
Soon shall we share his glories,
And sing his praises there.
The prospect, O how cheering,
We hail the happy day;
And long for his appearing,
To fetch our souls away.

Then let us ne'er grow weary,
Nor faint upon the road;
For, though the way be dreary,
It leads us home to God;
It leads us to that station
Where foes no more annoy,
That world of full salvation,
And everlasting joy.

New Poems.—A small volume of poems, by Robert Montgomery, has been reprinted from the second London edition, by Crocker and Brewster, of Boston. Among the prominent subjects, are those of "Death, a Vision of Hell, and a Vision of Heaven." The volume has much poetic merit; and instead of presenting us with the impious trifling of Byron and Southey, in their visions of the Judgment, it breathes forth a pure spirit of christian principle and christian feeling. At least we judge so, from a hasty glance at the volume.

American Psalmody.—A work under this title, it seems, has recently been published at Hartford, Conn. by the Messrs. Huntingtons. The compilers are Messrs. Dutton and Ives, of that place.

By the following, from the Boston Recorder, it appears, also, that a new collection has just been issued in Massachusetts:—

The Stoughton Collection of Church Music—Selected and arranged by the Stoughton Musical Society. This compilation is made by one of the oldest musical societies in New-England. When we remarked that it proposes to restore music which has been dropped out of use, and especially "to preserve it as originally written," we had strong hopes it might be a valuable addition to our singing books. And it does contain many sterling tunes; but the restoration of fuges, and other characteristics of an exploded style, is not agreeable to our taste.

A correspondent inquires of us, whether in such a certain case as he supposes, we would not vary the character and movement of a tune, rather than conform to the exact directions affixed to it in Musica Sacra. That question, we believe, has been already answered, in substance, by the compilers, as may be seen by consulting the remarks at the close of the volume. Great changes of movement and expression, it would seem, are often admissible, and even necessary. In the last edition of the Sacra, a marginal note to this effect is also found, in connexion with Park-Street, the tune to which our correspondent alludes. The remarks on adaptation, too, at the close of the volume, are much more full on this point than in the former editions. One thing, however, must be distinctly recollected. *Experiments* are not to be undertaken at church, in time of worship. These belong to the practice room; and the result of them may lead us to such improvements in time of worship as the singers are equal to. Nothing should here be undertaken in the way of expression, but what can be easily accomplished. With this circumstance in mind, we quote the following remarks from the work above mentioned, as furnishing, in some respects, a more detailed answer to the inquiry of our correspondent:—

"The enunciation, as we have seen, should embrace great varieties of character; and this not unfrequently in the course of the same psalm or hymn. It should be loud or soft, slow or rapid. It should kindle up with the sentiment, and diminish as the cast of thought is varied. The principal pauses in the words should also be noticed, not by a suspension of the movement, but by the occasional shortening of a note. Skilful leaders, who really feel the force of the sentiment, can scarcely fail to sing more or less with characteristic expression; and serious minded singers, who are associated with them, will soon acquire a similar method by recitation."

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

Among the causes of crime, the neglect of family government stands next to intemperance. It is in fact not unfrequently the cause of intemperance. Youth, when unrestrained and neglected by their parents, find their way to the tavern and grog-shop; and others, whose parents have attempted unsuccessfully to govern them, have not become abandoned to vice till they forsook their father's house. It is the confession of many convicts from the prisons at Auburn and Wethersfield, that the course of vice which brought them to the prison, commenced in disobedience to their parents, or in their parents' neglect. And it has already been stated, that about sixty, which is one third of the whole number of youth who have been committed to the house of reformation at South-Boston, were committed for being stubborn and disobedient. And among old convicts for the higher crimes, especially those which were the offspring of unrestrained and sudden passion, there is evidence from prisons, that they who have been guilty of such crimes were never subject to family government. And there is further evidence, in a few cases, where parents and children have been found together in the same prison, that the father's house was a place of entire discord, in regard to every thing good, and of harmony only in devising and executing mischief; and in one instance, at least, a son, who made sport on his way from the prison to the gallows, where he was soon to lose his life, traced his dreadful end to the instructions of his mother. Let parents then govern their children, and children obey their parents, in that which is right.

HARD TIMES.

"And what is this *pressure of the times*, of which so much complaint is heard? Is it any thing more than what all, who observed the course of trade in this country, must have seen, sooner or later would come—*the day of reckoning?* We may lament the *causes* which have produced this state of things; but we ought to rejoice that the *discovery* of the evils they were producing was not postponed, till the calamity should have been still more extended and disastrous.—The *source* of the evil is of no recent date; has resulted from no sudden change; it will be found far back in the neglect of *productive* labour; in excessive importations; over trading, forced by a too extended system of credit; with the creation of a fictitious paper capital, and a consequent disregard of the principles of economy, and the more certain means of subsistence and income. To have persisted in overrunning our country with foreign commodities, for which we could make no return, must have led to a still more desolating bankruptcy. The present scarcity of money, then, instead of being a calamity in itself, is a most effectual remedy to a previously great, and until recently, fast increasing evil. It is an admonition that cannot be disregarded, and will no doubt aid in calling the attention of our fellow citizens to the permanent sources of prosperity, wealth and independence."—*Hon. I. Bartlett's Address.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A man of property residing in Charlestown, Mass. who had long been in habits of intemperance, at last found his health on the decline, and resolved to consult the celebrated Dr. Spring, of Watertown. He stated to him the symptoms of his case, which the learned doctor could not but understand.—"I can cure you," said he, "if you will follow my advice;" which the patient implicitly promised to do. "Now," says the doctor, "you must steal a horse." "What! steal a horse!" "Yes, you must steal a horse.—You will then be arrested, convicted, and placed in a situation where your diet and regimen will be such, that in a short time your health will be perfectly restored."—*Journal of Commerce.*

Of all things in Turkey, human life is of the least value; of all roads to honour and ambition, murder is the most secure. I sat beside a Candiote Turk at dinner, who boasted of having killed eleven men in cold blood. And the society of this assassin was courted by the cousin of the Reis Effendi, at whose house I met him, because "he was a man of courage."—*Madden.*

False reasoners are often best confuted by giving them the full swing of their own absurdities. Some arguments may be compared to wheels, where half a turn will put every thing upside down that is attached to their peripheries; but if we complete the circle, all things will be just where we found them.

A discovery has just been made near Chamberry, in Savoy, of an immense pine forest, which is buried many fathoms in the ground. The accounts do not explain the state of the timber; but it appears that many labourers are employed in uncovering it.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

This deserving work, under the hand of Professor Silliman, of New-Haven, has acquired great celebrity in foreign countries, as well as in our own. Its patronage, for the most part, has been very limited; but we understand by the New-York Observer, that an appeal lately made to the inhabitants of that city on its behalf, has resulted in placing it upon a more solid basis. The following extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, to the editors of the Observer, is but one among the many testimonies to the worth of this publication:—

"In passing through Bonn, upon the Rhine, I visited Professor Noeggerath, a distinguished mineralogist of that university. He spoke with great interest of our efforts in reference to mineralogy, and especially of the American Journal. He observed to me, that, singular as it was, he had received through that Journal the first account of an interesting fact in his own neighbourhood.

"He had heard many years since of a large mass of iron lying on one of the mountains, termed the "Seven Mountains," in this vicinity, which was supposed to be the remnant of an old furnace. He designed to examine it, but delayed from time to time, and at length heard that a foreign officer had been there and taken away a large portion. He thought little more of it, until some time after, when he saw in the American Journal of Science, Col. Gibbs' account of his discovery of a mass of meteoric iron on this very spot. He immediately went to examine the fact. He found that the mass had been cut up and put in the forge; but being found not malleable, (undoubtedly in consequence of the alloy with nickel), it was thrown aside, and lay buried under a heap of scoria. Professor N. searched, and discovered a very large quantity of this iron, and verified the existence of nickel, and the truth of the account which the American Journal had been the medium of announcing to the world, of one of the largest masses of meteoric iron yet discovered.

"At Heidelberg, I saw the American Journal in the hands of Professor Leonhard, who values it very highly. You are aware that he has published some valuable works on geology. He is now engaged in a work on the basalt, founded on extensive personal observation, in which he thinks their volcanic origin will be placed beyond doubt."

CORDIER'S THEORY OF THE EARTH.

Professor Cordier, of Paris, on discovering by numerous experiments, that the temperature of the earth increases as you descend towards its centre, comes to the conclusion, that at an average depth of between sixty and seventy miles, the heat must be so great as to melt all known substances; and hence infers that our earth internally is a mass of melted matter, surrounded with a crust:—

"The crust, however, is of different thicknesses, and at some places, as at Mount Ætna, it has actual perforations, through which, as the earth shrinks in cooling, the melted matter within is forced out, in lava. A shrinking of the earth, which should shorten its diameter, less than one 30,000th part of an inch, would be enough to force out the greatest eruption of lava ever known; and the professor has examined some, which required a pressure equal to the weight of 28,000 atmospheres. By examining mines where the sulphuret of iron was rapidly decomposing, he could discover no tendency to the production of volcanic effects."

This theory is beginning to excite much attention; and though it may appear wild at first view, it seems to have something more than vague hypothesis for its support. The smallest change of temperature noticed, is one degree to about one hundred and fifty feet.

RAIL ROADS.

The editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, after extracting some of the details of the experiments at Liverpool, with the locomotive engines, makes the following remarks:—

"These experiments constitute a new era in the history of rail-roads. They prove conclusively, that they are adapted in the most perfect manner to rapid travelling; that they admit of travelling with greater rapidity than is practicable in any other known method, except by aerostation and skating; neither of which methods is adapted to the common purposes of intercourse. This method, however, is adapted to travelling not only with greater speed than any other, but with greater safety than navigation; and with a cheapness which places every other method beyond comparison. These advantages, moreover, may be secured on any line of communication, where the income which can be derived from so cheap and perfect a mode of transportation, both of merchandise and passengers, is sufficient to defray one half the expenses of a canal, on almost any line of communication that can be named.

"These experiments were made by steam power exclusively; but they show the adaptation of the rail-road to rapid travelling, whatever power may be used."

EFFECTS OF COLOUR ON HEAT.

It was formerly considered to be curious, that a negro's skin should be black; because as black absorbs heat more rapidly than any other colour, it was said, that it was the worst possible tint to preserve the skin from the effects of a tropical sun. But Sir Everard Home has found by experiment, that whilst the skin is blistered by exposure to the sun's rays, when covered only by thin white linen, no such injury occurs when black crape is used. Thus, as the black colour acts by converting the radiant heat of the sun into insensible heat, it in reality prevents the scorching quality of the rays; whilst the increase of sensible heat is neutralised by the corresponding increase of perspiration which naturally takes place."

CARNIVOROUS PLANT.

The *drosera rotundifolia*, may now be found on Hampstead Heath. This unobstrusive but interesting plant, appears to require animal matter for its nourishment, and is furnished with an apparatus for catching flies; the leaves are radiated with hairs, on the end of which is a brilliant drop of viscid fluid, which, if a fly touches, he becomes entangled. The filaments then curve towards the centre of the leaf, bringing their prisoner with them, and holding him there till he wastes away. A plant kept free from flies, vegetated strongly, but never bloomed.—This, and the *drosera latifolia*, are the only natives of the country that have this property; but several exotics require this sort of food, and some have been successfully supplied with beef!—*London paper.*

Conversations on the Sandwich Island Mission—designed for Sabbath school libraries: By a lady: Printed for the Mass. Sabbath School Union.—The materials for this small book are selected with taste and judgment, from Cook's Voyages, Stewart's Journal, Tour round Hawaii, Memoir of Keopuolani, and the Missionary Herald. The hints for pronouncing the language of the natives, were prepared by one of the Secretaries of the American Board; and will enable young people to read missionary journals from those islands with ease and correctness, and therefore with greater satisfaction than they now do. For the more advanced pupils in Sabbath schools, this is an entertaining and useful compilation. Its language is not simple enough for the younger scholars.—*Bost. Recorder.*

Spirits not necessary for the solution of Camphor. The Philanthropist & Investigator, on the recommendation of a physician, proposes quick lime as a substitute for ardent spirits, in the solution of camphor. Health and economy and convenience are thus connected, as well as temperance. The mixture should be in the proportion of two drachms each, of lime and camphor, rubbed together, and afterwards mixed with six ounces of lime water in an open vessel.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$142 50a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	142 50a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a48
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	5 25a5 37	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 38a5 62	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 50a3 75	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a1 06	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 12a1 15	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	67a	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	62a65	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	55a56	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks,	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-2	Hoboken	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City	do
Newburgh*	do	State, Trenton	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others	1-2
Middle District	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill	do	Chester County	1-2
Troy	do	Delaware County	do
Farmers', Troy*	do	Reading	3-4
Mohawk	do	York	1
Geneva	3-4	Pittsburgh	do
Utica	do	Gettysburgh	do
Utica Branch	do	Chambersburgh	do
Auburn	do	Carlisle	do
Ontario	do	Lancaster	do
Central	do	Greensburgh	5
Chenango	do	Brownville	do
Rochester	do	Silver-Lake	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Jefferson County	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh	do	Snowhill	do
Greene county	do	Princess Ann	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset	do	Franklin	do
Kennebec	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta	do
Essex, Salem	do	Steubenville	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec.	do
All others	1-2	Lancaster	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville	do
Norwich Bank	par	Mount-Pleasant	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve	do
Derby	do	Columbus	do
Thames	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan	2
All others	1-2	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old Stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. Bagg, in connexion with Mr. Alfred Churchill, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable; and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.
Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

DEFAULT being made in the payment of monies due on a mortgage, executed April 3, 1828, by *Isaac Powell* to *Austin Wells*, of premises situate in Vernon, Oneida county; beginning in the south line of a road from the Oneida Glass Factory to Vernon Centre, on the east side of a school-house thereon standing, and running thence south twenty-three degrees west, one chain seventy-seven links; thence north sixty-five degrees west, two chains and seventy-two links; thence north twenty-five degrees east, one chain and fifty-five links, to the south line of said road; thence along said road, south seventy degrees east, two chains sixty-three links, to the place of beginning; being one rood thirty perches, (excepting a school-house thereon, and the right to use the same for any school to be kept therein)—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a power of sale in said mortgage, and to the statute in such case provided, said premises will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of S. Ives, in Vernon aforesaid, on the twenty-second day of May next, at ten o'clock, A M. Dated Dec. 1, 1829. LEVI HILLS, } *Assignees.*
E. M. HILLS, }
F. Allen, *Atty.* 48w6

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.
Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

WALKER'S ESSENCE OF LIFE,

FOR Consumption, Asthma, Rooping-Cough, Common Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Quinsey, Catarrh, Cholic, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Hypocondriac Affections, Phthisic, Fits of every kind, Jaundice, Scurvy, and Measles. It is also a preventive of contagion, and extremely efficacious in most cases of debility.

We the subscribers, having used ourselves and in our families, the medicine called the "Essence of Life," prepared by Dr. Serval Walker, of this town, think it a valuable remedy; efficacious, particularly, in coughs, complaints of the lungs, and in the incipient stages of consumption; and do cheerfully recommend it to the public; believing that if those suffering from the above and other similar complaints would make fair trial of it, they would find relief, and an ample reward for their trouble.
Dummerston, Vt. Jan. 29, 1829.
HOSEA BECKLEY, Minister of the Gospel.
ASA KNIGHT. JOSEPH DUNCAN.
A. KEYES, Att'y at Law, Putney, Vt.
Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, Utica. 45

Dr. HOWEL's VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above mentioned Medicines, now present to the public the following articles of Dr. H.'s preparation:—

Golden Tincture of China, for scrofula, incipient consumption, diseases of the liver, bones, ulcers, &c.

Compound Vegetable Tincture, for the cure o obstinate ulcers, scrofulous swellings, tetters, &c. It has cured these complaints, of even eighteen years standing, when every other remedy has failed.

Red Drops, and *Vegetable Lotion*, for the effectual cure of rheumatic pains, fresh wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, frozen feet, &c.

Health Drops, for sickness of the stomach, cholic, fits, gout, and for the general preservation of health.

Family Pills, for the removal and cure of the various diseases incidental to families.

Numerous certificates of the efficacy of the above mentioned articles might be added; but we subjoin only the following, from a resident of this village:—

Having for a considerable time been afflicted with a disease of the lungs, and tried various remedies without any effect, while on a travelling tour for my health, I was induced to make trial of Dr. Howel's Vegetable Medicines, from which I experienced a very beneficial effect; and would without hesitation recommend them to persons afflicted with the diseases for which they are prepared. His Pills I consider a better family medicine than any other with which I am acquainted. Utica, Nov 6, 1829. Wm. BLACKWOOD.
Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, Agents 45

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "Swaim's Panacea, Philada." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability, and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. Wm. SWAIM.
WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica. 51

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Sourvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation, from a highly respectable physician of this village, and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

Utica, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.
New-Hartford, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation, and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.
To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.
JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.
To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1829.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.
SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.
To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Messrs. Williams & Co. H. Storrs & Co. Dr. M. Hitchcock, and Mr. A. Hitchcock, Druggists, Genesee street: Dr. Newel Smith, and the Proprietor, Liberty st. opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he has established himself. Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it. 34
August 25, 1829. G MARSHALL.

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. For sale at the Striped Store, No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, Aug.* 4, 1829. 31

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

THIS valuable Publication is now ready for delivery, at the Depository of the American Branch Tract Society, No. 145, Genesee street, next door above the Great Western Museum. Auxiliary Societies and individuals, who design to supply themselves, are reminded that the work is prepared thus early, to give ample time before the opening of the new year, to have it circulated extensively. All orders addressed to Edward Vernon, Agent, No. 145, Genesee street, Utica, will be promptly executed. Terms—*Cash*—To Auxiliary Societies, or to individuals to sell again, $3.50 per hundred. *August* 19, 1829. 33

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

OFFER to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819; and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to insure can apply to Mr. James Van Rensselaer, of Utica, who is appointed agent for the county of Oneida and vicinity, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to this office. *Hartford*, 1829. 37

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. Williams & Co. and Warner & Harvey, Druggists, Genesee street
August 25, 1829. 34

Who wants to see. when 100 years old?

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked or one hundred, and to be sold at No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, May* 22, 1829. 21

Dr. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair, to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.
Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately, and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'Neil.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

Utica, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very